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MONDAY, May 16, 1774.

Since our last arrived here from London, *the Captains* Jenkins, Shayler, Mowat, Scott, *and* Lyde, *by whom we have the following very* interesting *and* important *Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *March* 28.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Substance of the DEBATES on the BOSTON PORT-BILL.

THE House on Wednesday resolved itself into a Committee on the Boston port-bill. Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair the debates opened in the following manner.——Mr. Fuller said, his wish was to make an alteration in the bill by exacting a fine previous to blockading the port. He agreed that the port of Boston was of infinite consequence, and the greatest utility imaginable to Great Britain, that the bill under consideration was without a precedent, as the instances of Edinburgh and Glasgow which had been adduced, were not by any means cases in point, that blocking up the port was a punishment infinitely too severe for the first offences; that the Bostonians, upon the first resistance, will refuse to remit the money they owe you; that nothing but confederacies would spring up among them; that he was strongly of opinion, that this bill could not be carried into execution without a military force; that if a small number of men were sent over, the Boston militia would immediately cut them to pieces; that if you send over a larger number, 6 or 7000, the Americans will debauch them; and by these means we should only hurt ourselves. I would begin (says he) by an amercement; nor would I with this bill to take place, until they had refused the payment of it; I apprehend that about 15,000*l.* would make amends to the India Company, and in some measure be a relief to the Custom-house officer, who has been tarred and feathered, and where damages are done by unknown persons, the community should be made to pay; he therefore wished that the House would adopt the amendment he had proposed.

Mr. Herbert opposed the measure which Mr. Fuller proposed; said the proposition would by no means relieve us, but throw us into greater difficulties. He said, the Bostonians would certainly resist the payment of the fine; that we must then have recourse to this method; the measure proposed was still more likely to be resisted than the bill, because the fine would be laid on all America; this would induce others to join in the opposition, who before were not concerned in it; he said the Americans were a strange set of people, and that it was in vain to expect any degree of reasoning from them; that instead of making their claim by argument, they always chose to decide the matter by *tarring* and *feathering*; that the method now proposed in the Bill would become more a punishment by their refusal, than by their compliance; that the Americans alone were the persons by whose behaviour the lenity or severity of the measure was to be proved; he therefore should agree to the Bill, in preference to the amendment proposed.

Lord North said, however great his obligations were to the candour and public spirit of the honourable Gentleman who made the motion, yet he differed very much from him in the amendment proposed. His Lordship observed, that though the honourable Gentleman had said it was the *first* offence, yet upon recollection he was very sure he would not be of that opinion, as the people at Boston had began many years ago to endeavour to throw off all obedience to this Country; that indeed this was the first time Parliament had proceeded to punish them. He added, "I am "by no means an enemy to lenient measures, but I find that re"solutions of censure and warning will avail nothing; we must "therefore proceed to some immediate remedy;——now is our "time to stand out——to defy them to proceed with firmness, and "without fear;" that they would never reform until we take a measure of this kind. Let this Bill produce a conviction to all America, that we are now in earnest, and that we will proceed with firmness and vigour; that conviction would be lost, if they see us hesitating and doubting; that it would be enough to shew, that Great Britain is in earnest. The merchandize now will be landed at *Marble Head, in the Province of Salem*, which is putting Boston 17 miles from the sea with respect to foreign trade; this restriction will be continued as long as they persist in their present proceedings; it will operate severely or mildly against them, according to their behaviour; if they are obstinate the measure will be severe; if not, mild. He believed that Boston would not immediately submit to a fine, nor to the intention of the present bill, unless it came attended with a mark of resolution and firmness that we mean to punish them, and assert our right; it is impossible to suppose, but some of our own people may in some degree suffer a little, but we must compare those temporary inconveniencies with the loss of that country, and its due obedience to us; they bear no comparison, and the preference must certainly be given to the latter, and attended to. The honourable Gentleman tells us, "that the Americans will not pay their "debts due to this Country, unless we comply with their disposition." I believe (says his Lordship) things will remain much in the same state as they did upon a like occasion; they threatned us with the same thing if we did not repeal the Stamp Act; we repealed that Act, and they did not pay their debts. If this threat is yielded to, we may as well take no remedy at all; threats will hold equally good to the fine proposed by the honourable Gentleman, as to the operation of this Bill. I hope that we every one feel that it is the common cause of us all, and such an unanimity will go half way to their obedience to this Bill. The honourable Gentleman tells us, "that the Act will be a waste piece of pa"per, and that an army will be required to put it in execution." The good of this Act is, that four or five frigates will do the business, without any military force; but if it is necessary, I should not hesitate a moment to enforce a due obedience to the laws of this country. The situation of the troops in that country has been such, that no Magistrate or Civil Officer of the Peace has been willing to call forth their strength on proper occasions; it will become us to find out some method whereby the military force may act with effect, and without bloodshed, in endeavouring to support and maintain the authority of Great-Britain; but I hope that this Act will not, in any shape, require a military force to put it in execution; the rest of the Colonies will not take fire at the proper punishment inflicted on those who have disobeyed your authority; we shall then be nearly in a situation, that all lenient measures will be at an end if they do; but if we exert ourselves now with firmness and intrepidity, it is the more likely they will submit to our authority. If the consequences of their not obeying this Act are likely to produce rebellion, that consequence belongs to them, and not to us; it is not what we have brought on, but what they alone have occasioned; we are only answerable that our measures are just and equitable. Let us continue to proceed with firmness, justice, and resolution; which, if pursued, will certainly produce that due obedience and respect to the laws of this country, and the security of the trade of it's people, which I, so ardently wish for.

Mr. Gascoigne differed much from the proposition made (by Mr. Fuller) as an amendment to the Bill. Will Gentlemen consider what sort of Acts of Assembly the Bostonians have lately passed? They have seat over one law, to be approved of by his Majesty, for the *raising* and purchasing 12 pieces of brass cannon; these, he said, were to be produced against the present proposition of amendment. Do these proceedings look with a peaceable eye? It is not the act of tarring and feathering only that shew their displeasure to persons who have offended them, but they have other modes of punishment which they make use of by way of argument and reason; the house of any person with whom they are displeased, they immediately daub over with excrement and tar, by which means the whole family is obliged to quit it. That the Bill before them now, he apprehended, would bring these tarring and feathering casualties to a little better reason; nor did he imagine that a military force would be in the least necessary; that as these meetings were chiefly made up of Merchants, the prescribing limitations to their trade would be the only way to bring such Merchants to their senses.

Mr. Montague (second son of Lord Sandwich) expatiated much on the load of debt which this country had incurred on obtaining America in Germany; that we had spilt the dearest and best blood we had in the attainment of it; that it had been the result and deliberations of our councils to obtain the possession of it by any means, and at any risque whatsoever; that it had been the darling object of this country, ever since we possessed it, to cherish and nourish it as the main prop and support of the constitutional body of Great-Britain; that after all these struggles for the possession of such a jewel in the crown of this country, it would be madness, it would be folly indeed to the last extremity, were we not to pursue the most determined conduct to preserve it hereafter; the giving up that gem which we have so carefully and diligently polished, or neglecting to enforce that due obedience, and cultivate the friendship, would be as it were an actual surrender of all our right and claim. He affirmed that the disorders abroad had entirely been owing to our weak councils at home, and condemned much the tame, unmanly proceedings of government towards the Americans. Those acts of the Americans call loudly for that power and that interposition which has been long, and with so much danger to this country withheld.—The Bill before them, he said, would operate as a reflorative and palliative; but if the amendment was adopted, it would indeed produce a punishment, the thing of which Great Britain would in some measure feel. He concluded with giving his hearty approbation to the bill now before the House, as it bore on its face those distinguishing lines which ought to be the true characteristic of every British minister, *moderation* and *courage*.

Mr. Byng said, the bill would effectually put an end to all importation of British goods to Boston, and thus, besides materially injuring our exports, it would give rise to that very association amongst the Americans which we have hitherto so cautiously endeavored to annihilate and destroy. This was not to punish the *Bostonians* but the *British Merchants*; men who would, in a body, unite in petitioning the House, were they not confident that their Petition would be disregarded. Mr. Byng concluded, by declaring himself against both the proposed Amendment and the Bill itself; but if an Act of the kind must pass, he should propose that, after the Clause prohibiting the Bostonians from importing goods, the words, Except of "*British Merchants*," be inserted.

Mr. Stanley said, that the place where trade and merchandize could not be landed in safety was not a port, it was therefore proper that some other port should be found out, where the subjects of this country might land their merchandize in safety.

Mr. Dempster said, that he knew of no Act to which he gave his hearty consent in a more willing manner, than to that which was for the *repeal of the Stamp Act*. He said, our disorders had arisen from our attempts to tax the Americans by that odious Stamp Act; and he was very sure the destruction of America would be certain, if we should offer to tax it. Have we not given an extent of power to his Majesty, to prevent the port of Boston from ever being reinstated, if the King should think proper. What limit or line is drawn, to define *when* it will be proper, right, and just, that the port of Boston should be reinstated? He said, the dignity of Parliament was by no mean concerned in the disputes with our Colonies; that we should treat them as our children, nourish and protect them.

Lord North arose to explain himself. When he mentioned the threats of Boston were not to be depended upon at the repeal of the Stamp Act; that he begged to be understood in that light, only to shew that the threats of Boston, at that time, in not paying their debts unless the Stamp Act was repealed, were not always to be depended upon.

Mr. Ward approved (he said) of this Bill, because there was no other resource left; but he disagreed to the amendment.

Mr. Jenkinson much commended the measure of the Stamp Act. What (says he) is to become of all your trade, if the proceedings of the Bostonians are to become a precedent to the rest of the Colonies; we have gone into a very expensive war for the attainment of America; the struggle we shall now have to keep it, will be but of little expence.

General Conway observed in favour of the Bill, that he was happy in the mode of punishment adopted by it, but disclaimed a wish to recall past measures; he acknowledged himself to have voted for the repeal of the Stamp Act; he was not ashamed of the part he took in the business, nor did he believe that the present disorders were occasioned by a repeal of that Act.

The Debate ended, and the blanks were filled up in the Bill.

The Bill was then read, and when the question was put on the clause which "vests the power in the Crown to restore the port."

Mr. C. Fox said, he should give his negative, that was trusting the Crown with that power, which Parliament was afraid to trust themselves with, and if he did not succeed in his negative to this clause, he should object to the clause following, which seemed to militate against the measure adopted in this, as a restraint was there laid upon the Crown, until the India Company were made satisfaction. This bill, he said, was calculated for three purposes, the *first* for securing the trade, the *second* for punishing the Bostonians, and the *third* for satisfaction to the East India Company. He said, the first clause did not give a true and exact distinction by what means, and at what period the Crown was to exercise that power vested in it; he thought that application for relief should come to Parliament only, and that the power of such relief should not be lodged in the Crown. The quarrel, he said, was with Parliament, and Parliament was the proper power to end it; not that, says he (in a sneer) there is any reason to distrust his Majesty's Ministers, that they will *not* restore the port when it shall be proper, but I want to hear the reason why this clause should be so left in the judgment of the Crown, and the next clause should be so particularly granted, with such a guard upon his Majesty, to prevent him from restoring the port, until the East India Company shall be fully satisfied.

Mr. Phipps contended that nothing was so proper, as to allow the Crown that power which always had been attributed to it, that of *mercy*; his Majesty could not deprive the people of a port without the leave of Parliament, but he may certainly give one; as to the power being lodged in the Crown, of restoring the port upon proper contrition, it is highly proper, and not in Parliament, for Parliament may not be fitting at the time when the trade of Boston ought to be restored; that power which has a right to give a Port, has also a power of appointing quays and wharfs; if the power was not lodged in the crown, quays and wharfs might be made at places totally inconvenient to the Custom House Officers, and thereby prevent the collection of his Majesty's revenues.

Lord North (to explain) said, that the test of the Bostonians will not be the indemnification of the East India Company alone; it will remain in the breast of the King not to restore the Port, until *peace* and *obedience* shall be observed in the port of Boston. I am ready to admit a clause to secure those wharfs and quays which are now in use, to be the same when the port is restored. He observed, he had been charged with changing his opinion, for that the declaration which he had made, tended chiefly to the *punishment* of the Bostonians, and that the bill particularly adhered to the views of making the India Company satisfaction.—He believed the House would do him the justice to say, that he had declared *both* those measures to be his intention, at the first setting out of the business, as well as to restore the trade to a proper footing; that he hoped he had never deviated from them, notwithstanding what the honourable Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had charged him with; that he should never be ashamed, at any time, to give up his opinion upon good grounds; it would be the height of obstinacy not to do it, when he saw any good reasons to guide his opinion to better judgment.

Mr. Van agreed to the dangerousness of the offence in the Americans, and therefore was of opinion, that the town of Boston ought to be knocked about their ears, and destroyed, "*delenda "est Carthago.*" Says he, I am of opinion you will never meet with that proper obedience to the laws of this country, until you have destroyed that nest of Jocusts.

Colonel Barre said, he had very little thought of troubling the Committee upon this Clause, but for an expression which fell from an honourable Gentleman under the gallery, *delenda est Carthago*. I should not have rose, says he, had it not been for those words—The bill before you is the first vengeful step that you have taken. We ought to go cooly to this business, and not trouble our heads with who passed, or who repealed the Stamp Act, or other Taxes. We are to proceed *rebus sic stantibus*. I hate the word *Fine*; it is a Tax, and as long as I sit here among you I will oppose the taxing of America. This bill, I am afraid, draws in the fatal doctrine of submitting to taxation; it is also a doubt, by this bill, whether the port is to be restored to its full extent. Keep your hands out of the pockets of the Americans, and they will be obedient subjects. I have not a doubt, but a very small part of our strength will, at any time, over-power them—(1) I think this bill a moderate one; but I augur that the next proposition will be a black one. You have not a loom nor an anvil but what is stamped with America; it is the main prop of your trade. Parliament may fancy they have rights in *theory*, which they can never reduce to *practice*. America employs all your workmen here; nourish and protect it, that they may be supported.

The clauses objected to passed in the affirmative without any division but one or two negatives.

The Committee broke up, and the bill was reported that night, and ordered to be engrossed.

LONDON,

March 29. Yesterday the House of Commons went into a Committee on the further consideration of the American papers, and after some time spent therein, Sir Charles Whitworth acquainted the House that the Committee had come to one resolution, which will be reported this day, and the Committee to sit again on Wednesday fortnight. The resolution is said to be, to move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Civil Government of Massachuset's Bay. As such a bill, is imagined, will interfere with some of the American charters, there is no doubt but it will be strongly opposed.

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† See the Act, pa. 499. In delivering Sea. See Index under T. ‡ malcolm, see pa. 441. § See Index. Vol. 1. under Stamp Act ——— see Index, under Merchants Vol. 3. ‖ vid. pa. 411, Vol. 1. (1) But he was mistaken! ¶ See the Act, pa. 509, &c.

(*) See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

Meſſrs Edes & Gill,

THE Act of Parliament for Blockading the Town of Boſton, cannot be parallell'd in all the Engliſh hiſtory: the paſſion, the cruelty, the tyranny, appearing at firſt glance in the very face of it, were never equall'd in any reign of the Stuarts. It exhibits to every town in this province, to every colony upon this extenſive continent, and to the whole world, what is to be expected from a government that claims an unbounded authority over us, that ſtill calls itſelf, and we till of late have been wont to call, with true filial affection, the parent ſtate. It aims to reduce us to the laſt diſtreſs, for what every friend to the rights of humanity, will highly applaud us, becauſe we abhor Slavery, and devoted to deſtruction [illegible] article, if after endeavouring with all our [illegible] to ſend it back ſafe to the proprietors, [illegible] vending of which among us muſt have rivetted our chains. It is notorious, that the oppoſition to the Eaſt India Company's ſending their Tea to America, firſt began among the Merchants of England.—It then appeared in the provinces of Pennſylvania and New [illegible]land was laſt adopted here. The reaſons [illegible] an oppoſition are indiſputable—They never have been, and never can be anſwered but by meer brutal force——and of this force Boſton is deſtined to be the firſt example. It was expected that a requiſition would have been made for the payment of the price of the tea, and time allowed for an anſwer to ſuch a requiſition. Inſtead of this, vengeance to the higheſt extreme immediately falls upon us—no time allowed to make ſubmiſſion were we diſpoſ'd to do it—no terms of ſecurity for us deſin'd——but the many thouſands in this town muſt be at once ruined; and perſons of all political ſentiments without diſtinction, the aged and the young, the widow and the orphan, the mother and the ſuckling, all reduc'd at once, to a diſtreſs that the ſterneſt Prince would have ſpared to a conquered town of the moſt obſtinate rebels.

But who could imagine that this cruel edict ſhould be plann'd by a native of the town of Boſton? and yet there is no room to doubt that the hypocritical, ſmiling, ambitious, avaricious Hutchinſon: a man born for the diſtreſs of his country, and to be the object of it's execrations in all times to come, aided by the Olivers, Sewall, Auchmuty, Paxton, Hallowell, &c. &c. contriv'd and urg'd with all their ſophiſtry, low cunning, and malice, this inſtrument for deſolating the town of Boſton. Their tools and minions gave out ſoon after the deſtruction of the tea, that the ſea-ports, and particularly Boſton, would ſoon be managed in ſuch a manner as to ſet all things right: that all our trade would be ruined—that the inhabitants would then divide among themſelves and cut one anothers throats——that the other towns thro' the province would deſert the cauſe, and grow exaſperated with the capital—that the other colonies unchaſtis'd, and glad at their own ſecurity, would leave Boſton and Maſſachuſetts to the mercy of the miniſtry; and bluſter no more for American Rights: And that this ſtroke would ſcatter terror through the continent, and annihilate all oppoſition to the authority of parliament. The reverſe of all this is likely to take place. There is now little or no diſtinction of parties among us—all are anxious for the common ſafety, and the town never ſo well united.——Our brethren in the country behold the approaching miſery of a capital that has been exemplarily vigilant, and generouſly expoſ'd itſelf to miniſterial vengeance, for the preſervation of their Rights, as well as its own, with pity to the diſtreſs'd, and indignation at the authors. They value above every earthly thing the Rights for which we ſuffer, and ſend us from all quarters the moſt encouraging aſſurances of their aid and ſupport. Our ſiſter colonies behold in this metropolis a ſpecimen of what they may expect after we are ſubdued—they know that the Renunciation of Rights demanded of us by military torture, is what muſt eſſentially affect them; and that our perſeverance greatly depends upon their aſſiſtance and aid, which we may be aſſured they will moſt readily afford. This union will ſecure the ſucceſs of the American cauſe, and eſtabliſh Liberty & Happineſs in this riſing Empire, in ſpite of all the efforts of an unnatural Mother.

From the Public Advertiſer *of March* 30.

THE Public is not acquainted with the full Merits of the Bill againſt the Town of Boſton, and the Manner in which it has been conducted; yet nothing can be more worthy of their Curioſity; being the moſt extraordinary that this or any other Country ever produced.

From the Beginning of this Buſineſs, every Hearer has been excluded, and every Door barred with uncommon Anxiety. It was conceived, that this was to prevent the Accuſers of the Town and the Evidence againſt it from being known. Even this would have been a Mode of Proceeding unknown to the Court of Star Chamber, and of which no Example could be found, but in the Courts of Inquiſition abroad.

Now however it appears, that there neither is any Accuſer, nor any Evidence againſt the Town. On the contrary, Admiral Montagu charges the Fault of ſuffering the Tea to be deſtroyed upon the avowed Enemies of Boſton. Theſe are his Words: "During the Whole of this Tranſaction, neither the Governor, Magiſtrates (who are appointed by the Governor) Owners, or Revenue Officers of this Place, ever called for my Aſſiſtance; if they had, I could eaſily have prevented the Execution of this Plan." Dated Boſton, Dec. 17, 1773, & addreſſed to the Lords of the Admiralty.

It is plain from this Information of the Admiral, that Governor Hutchinſon and the Commiſſioners connived, at leaſt, at the Deſtruction of the Tea, for which the Town is to be puniſhed? And as the Perpetrators of this Outrage were diſguiſed and unknown, perhaps it may hereafter appear that they were hired by the Enemies of the Town, on purpoſe to bring a Reproach upon it. To ſtrengthen this Suſpicion, it is obſervable that the People of the Town wiſhed to have the Tea returned to England, not deſtroyed. This was the Reſolution of all their Meetings; and this the Governor prevented by refuſing to let the Ship paſs the Caſtle which commands the Harbour. He could have had but two poſſible Views in this, to drive the People to Extremities, or to throw the Blame of deſtroying the Tea upon them, which others were employed to effect. Had not Governor Hutchinſon been influenced by ſome ſuch View, he would have deſired the Admiral to protect the Tea, or he would have agreed, as General Haldiman writes was the Reſolution of Governor Tryon, to permit that the Tea ſhould be ſent back to England to prevent dangerous Extremities.

It is therefore manifeſt, even from the mutilated Papers the Miniſtry have been pleaſed to give us, that it was a ſettled Plan beeween the Governor, Commiſſioners, &c. to urge the Mob to ſuch Violence which might be viſited upon the Town. Surely theſe were Circumſtances ſufficient to authorize a farther Enquiry into the Tranſaction before Parliament proceeded to a Bill of the ſevereſt Pains and Penalties againſt the Town, which is ſo far from appearing guilty that Governor Hutchinſon himſelf writes on the 4th of November, that nothing had been done "which could bring any Imputation upon the Town in general."

Yet without the Shadow of Evidence, without any direct Accuſation againſt the Town, with all the Circumſtances of Suſpicion that their Enemies were the Authors of this Outrage, the Town of Boſton is to be puniſhed with a Severity, of which the worſt Times of this Country cannot furniſh a ſingle Example. JUSTICE.

LONDON.

March 22. The miſcreant Miniſterial Writers labour hard to miſrepreſent the preſent controverſy between Great-Britain and her Colonies. It is not, as they ſhamefully inſiſt, reduceable to the following queſtion, "Whether the Mother Country ſhall or ſhall not retain her ſupremacy?" Her right of ſupremacy is indiſputable; but if ſhe abuſes that right by every effort of illegal taxation; if ſhe protects a ſet of ſcoundrel Governors in their baſe deſigns to enſlave a brave, and, by Charter, a free people; if Great-Britain does all this, and the Boſtonians, roured with ſenſibility at the injuries they ſuſtain, happen to expreſs their reſentments in an imprudent manner, the queſtion then is, "Whether they ſhall or ſhall not be put to the ſword?" This is the query; the debates on which now occupy the Britiſh Councils.

March 22. It may be depended on that a Sloop of War ſailed from Plymouth 14 Days ſince for Boſton, with Orders to bring to England, in Irons, Meſſ. Hancock, Row, Adams, and McIntoſh. McIntoſh has been very Active among the lower order of People, the others among the higher.

Should Government kidnap and bring over as Priſoners the leading Patriots at Boſton, 'tis much feared it will cauſe an Inſurrection.

April 7. The Effrontery of the Gentlemen in Office is ſuch as will render Miniſterial Audacity proverbial. There was a Time when Adminiſtration, whatever might have been their private Inclinations, would yet not have dared Publickly to talk of annihilating the political Conſtitution of either the Mother Country or her Colonies; deſigns black as Hell would have been kept ſecret as the Grave. The Times, however, are altered, and every Miſcreant Treaſury Runner, every Coffee Houſe Spy in the Pay of the Miniſter can now harrangue upon "the abſolute Neceſſity of new-modelling (as it is called) the 'American Charters."—Lord North is an excellent Hand at this Work; he hath new-modelled the Charter of the Eaſt-India Company, that is, he hath eventually deſtroyed it. An Experiment with America is wanting, and if the Miniſter ſucceeds in his Plan of overturning the political Conſtitution of the Colonies, there remains but one glorious Effort to new model, alias annihilate the Engliſh Conſtitution to compleat the Happineſs of the beſt of Kings, and the Views of the baſe of Poppy-headed Miniſters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Yeſterday, about 3 *o'clock in the afternoon, the effigy of Alexander Wedderburne, Eſq; convicted of traducing the Americans and inſulting their Agent, before his Majeſty's Privy Council, for doing his duty, and of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay, convicted of an attempt to inceaſe Great-Britain againſt her Colonies, were put into a cart and conducted through the ſtreets of this city. On the breaſt of Wedderburne was the following label:*——

"*The infamous* WEDDERBURNE,

"A pert prime Prater, of a ſcabby race,
"Guilt in his heart, and famine in his face.
CHURCHILL, *altered.*

"Similis *Protea* mutet, at falleci: Catalina.

"Hunc vos, Britanni cavete!

"*He availed himſelf of the licenſe of the bar to inſult the venerable* Dr. FRANKLIN, *whoſe knowledge in philoſophy, univerſal benevolence, juſt ſentiments of liberty, and indefatigable labours to promote harmony between Britain and her Colonies, entitle him to the eſteem of the learned of every nation, the love of all good men, and the ſincere affection of every honeſt Britan and American.*

"*But the baſe-born* SOLLICITOR, *who attempted to turn his learning, benevolence, and patriotiſm, into ridicule, is (like Hutchinſon) a Parricide of the firſt rank, who would ſacrifice his country, his liberty and his God, and delight in the carnage of the moſt faithful Britiſh ſubjects in America, to gain promotion at Court.*

"*Such horrid monſters are a diſgrace to human nature, and juſtly merit our utmoſt deteſtation, and the* GALLOWS, *to which they are aſſigned, & then burnt by* ELECTRIC FIRE.

Among others, the following lines were taken from his library:

So a wild Tartar, when he ſpies
A man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,
If he can kill him, thinks t'inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his ſpirit:
As if juſt ſo much he enjoy'd,
As in another is deſtroy'd.

Governor Hutchinſon, who was repreſented with a double face, had affixed on his breaſt the following label:

—"*Governor* HUTCHINSON, *whom we now conſign to the gallows and flames, as the only proper reward for double-dealing and treachery to his native country.*"

After being expoſed for ſeveral hours, they were hung on a Gallows erected near the Coffee-Houſe, ſet in flames by electric fire, *and conſumed to aſhes, about* 6 *o'clock, amidſt a vaſt concourſe of people, who teſtified their reſentment againſt the* ORIGINALS *by the loudeſt acclamations.*

BOSTON, May 16.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 28, 1774.

CONCERNING public Matters, I am ſorry to ſay that Things are going from bad to worſe, and a Breach between Great-Britain and her Colonies ſeems approaching very faſt. This *accurſed Tea* is the very *Mateh* that is appointed to ſet fire to a *Train of Gun-Powder*, that has been long, tho' ſecretly, laid by *our Miniſtry* and *your Governor*, JOINT AGENTS in that *moſt infernal Buſineſs* of deſtroying the Liberties of three Millions of Britiſh Subjects.——

I write and ſpeak boldly on theſe Matters, and I care not who knows it: Life would be reduced to mere Exiſtence if Liberty was taken away—and I hope to hear that there are ſome Remains of Virtue among you, tho' it is almoſt extinguiſh'd here, ſwallowed up by our Luxury, Effeminacy and Avarice—Could the PIMS and the HAMPDENS of a former Period but take a View of the *baſe degeneracy of their Succeſſors*, it would make them weep TEARS OF BLOOD.

In Reſpect to the preſent State of Affairs, it grieves me to find ſuch an Outcry againſt your Townſmen, and to hear ſome moderate People that I daily converſe with carried away by the Current; and to ſpeak the Truth *(for theſe are not Times for Diſſimulation)* the Chicanery and Miſbehavior of ſome of your Impoſtors, in a Mercantile View, gives great additional Weight to the public Clamour, and takes off the Zeal with which our Merchants and Traders ſupported you in the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.——

For myſelf, if I was intirely deſerted I would not fear to maintain my Old Principles, that all the Subjects of the Britiſh Crown have an equal Right to Liberty, to Favour, and to Protection; that *Taxation* implies *Repreſentation*, that *Legiſlation and Taxation* are different Things—that a King ſhould have no Partiality or Perſonal Reſentment—that our Houſe of Commons are not *omnipotent*, but *limited*—that the *Americans* are our *beſt Cuſtomers*, our FAST FRIENDS—that the enormous Expences of the late War ought not to be charg'd to them, and that they already, as Conſumers of our Manufactures, pay *their full Quota of the Taxes*.

But at laſt we muſt leave theſe Matters to Providence, and comfort ourſelves with doing what is Right in our own Conſciences, and in this Spirit, I ſalute you, and am, &c."

TO BE SOLD.

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

On FRIDAY NEXT,

At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Callicoes—Checks—Linnens—Shalloons—Durants—Calamancoes—Bruſſels—Taberits—Venetians—Antilloons——Cambletes—Cambleteens——plated Buckles——Handkerchiefs, *&c. &c.*——Alſo Houſe Furniture, as Tables—Chairs—Glaſſes—an 8-Day Clock, Watches.

At 3 o'Clock, P. M.

◊ See the Act, pa. 499. ‡ See the declaratory Act, pa. 792, Vol. 1. ‖ See deſtruction of Tea, in Index, under Tea. ∨ See Index under Tea.—See their names, pa. 747. Vol. 1. ¢ See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. * See Index under Letters. (a) See Repeal, pa. 411. Vol. 1 (1) vid. Act, pa. 53, Vol. 1

Meſſrs. EDES & GILL,

I Incloſe Rivington's Gazetteer of the 21ſt of April 1774, in which you will find an Addreſs to the Hon. Mr. Hancock, which was apparently deſigned to injure him and the Cauſe of Freedom which he ſupports with ſo much Firmneſs and Dignity. I thought it proper to give a more juſt Account to the Public of the Affair there treated of, than the Writer of that Piece has exhibited—I therefore requeſt you would republiſh the Addreſs in your next Gazette, and the Anſwer which I ſend with the Gazetteer in the ſucceeding Paper. Your's,

RHADAMANTHUS.

[*The Addreſs, together with the Anſwer, we ſhall endeavor to give our Readers next Week.*]

BOSTON, May 15.

Tueſday laſt the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town met at Faneuil Hall for the Choice of Repreſentatives, the Number of Votes were 536.

The Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; had	524 Votes.
Mr. Samuel Adams,	535
Hon. John Hancock, Eſq;	536
William Phillips, Eſq;	534

After which, Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS was choſen Moderator, and the uſual Buſineſs Tranſacted.

Friday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Lively, Capt. Biſhop, in 26 Days from England, in whom came his Excellency General GAGE, who is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province:—His Excellency landed at Caſtle William under a Diſcharge of the Cannon of that Fortreſs. And we hear that the next Day the following Advice was given by his Majeſty's Council to his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon.—That General GAGE's Commiſſion for Governor of this Province be read on Tueſday next; the Boſton Regiment, the Troop of Guards and the Cadet Company to be in Arms; his Excellency to land at the End of the Long Wharf, from thence to be eſcorted, attended by his Majeſty's Council, to the Court-Houſe; and an elegant Dinner to be prepared, which we hear is to be at Faneuil-Hall.

It is worthy of remark, that nothing is ſaid by the Eaſt-India company, or their friends, in England, of the Deſtruction of the Tea as being their property, or any damages accruing to them thereby. (1) It is ſolely taken up by the Britiſh parliament, and the friends of the Britiſh miniſtry, which plainly evinces, that the introducing ſaid Tea into America upon that plan, was a ſcheme of the preſent Adminiſtration. (2)

It appears that the drift of Adminiſtration and their *good friends* in England, is to break the Union of the American colonies, and that devoted Boſton ſhall feel the unparallelled tokens of their diſpleaſure. But let us not be diſmayed, let us perſevere to the end, and reſolve to yield our lives and fortunes, before we will ſubmit to the yoke of tyranny! And let this ſacred truth be borne in the mind of every American, "By *Uniting* we *Stand*, by *Dividing* we *Fall*!"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the firſt Character in London, *dated* April 2, 1774, *to his Friend in this Town.*

"A Motion has been made in the Houſe of Commons, with a View to conciliate as is ſaid, that all the Duty Acts ſhould be reviſed, and in reviſion and re-enacting without *formally* or *expreſsly* repealing the Tea Duty (which would ſave the Dignity of Parliament) ſink or omit it, and add an equal Value in ſome of the Coaſting Port Duties, and the Tea Duty being thus taken off the Way, *it is ſuppoſed will have the ſalutary Effect of preventing the other Colonies from making a common Cauſe with that of your Town and Province*"——Some Advantages in Trade are at the ſame Time to be given to America for the ſame Purpoſe, ſuch as carrying Wine and Fruit directly from Spain and Portugal without touching in England."

Extract of a letter from one of the firſt character in London, dated April 2.

"Alterations in the conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts are now greatly talked of, though what they are to be ſeems hardly yet ſettled. One thing mentioned is the appointment of a Council by mandamus; another giving power to the Governor to appoint magiſtrates without conſent of Council; another the aboliſhing of town meetings by making it unlawful to hold them till the buſineſs to be propoſed has been certified to the Governor and his permiſſion obtained." (5)

DIED.] Laſt Night, Mrs. Mary Symmes, Daughter of Capt. Andrew Symmes, aged 22.

OATS.

OATS, Peaſe, Philadelphia Flour, and Bar-Iron, Aſh, warranted Scythes and Axes, a few neat Fowling Pieces, and a ſmall Quantity of good Snuff, to be ſold cheap, at the loweſt Store on the South Side of the Town Dock, by Joſeph-Pearſe Palmer.

(For New Advertiſements ſee Poſtſcript)

ON Friday laſt there was a numerous and reſpectable Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, legally warned and aſſembled in Faneuil-Hall, to conſider an *Edict* (3) lately paſſed by the Britiſh Parliament for ſhutting up the Harbour and otherwiſe puniſhing the Inhabitants, and to determine upon proper Meaſures to be taken by the Town thereon.

After making Choice of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS Moderator of the Meeting, the Edict was diſtinctly read by the Clerk; and the Nature & Tendency as well as the *Deſign* of it being explained in the Obſervations of ſeveral Gentlemen upon it, the Town came into the following Vote. Nem. Con.

VOTED, That it is the Opinion of this Town, that if the other Colonies come into a JOINT Reſolution to ſtop all Importations from Great-Britain, and Exportations to Great-Britain, and every Part of the Weſt-Indies, till the Act for blocking up this Harbour be repealed, the ſame will prove the Salvation of North-America & her Liberties: On the other Hand, if they continue their Exports and Imports, there is high reaſon to fear that Fraud, Power, and the moſt odious Oppreſſion will riſe triumphant over Right, Juſtice, ſocial Happineſs and Freedom. And Ordered, that this Vote be forthwith tranſmitted by the Moderator to all our Siſter Colonies, in the Name & Behalf of this Town.

Then it was moved for Conſideration, what Meaſures were proper for the Town to take on the preſent Emergency; whereupon ſeveral judicious, ſpirited and manly Propoſals were made; which being debated with a Candor, Moderation and Firmneſs of Mind becoming a People reſolved to preſerve their Liberty, it was Voted, that the *Moderator*, with *John Rowe*, Eſq; Mr. *Thomas Boylſton*, *William Phillips*, Eſq; Doctor *Joſeph Warren*, *John Adams*, Eſq; *Joſiah Quincy*, Eſq; *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Henderſon Inches*, Mr. *William Mollineux*, and Mr. *Nathaniel Appleton*, be a Committee to take the ſeveral Propoſals that have been, and others that may be made, into Conſideration, and report to the Town as ſoon as may be.

After which the Town made Choice of Mr. *Oliver Wendell*, *Iſaac Smith*, Eſq; Mr. *William Dennie*, Mr. *William Powell*, and Mr. *John Pitts*, to repair immediately to the Towns of *Salem* and *Marblehead*, to communicate the Sentiments of this Metropolis to the Gentlemen there, conſult with them, and make report at the Adjournment.

Then the Meeting was adjourned 'till WEDNESDAY NEXT at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon. The Meeting was opened with an excellent *Prayer* by the Rev. Dr. COOPER.

A Correſpondent obſerves that there was never more *unanimity* than appeared in Faneuil-Hall laſt Friday; and he adds, that it was as perfect as human Society can admit of.

It is an inexpreſſible Grief that Mr. HANCOCK's ill ſtate of Health would not permit his attendance in Faneuil-Hall on Friday laſt. We pray GOD he may be able to attend the General Aſſembly at the approaching Seſſion.

Laſt Saturday our worthy fellow Citizen, Mr. *Paul Revere*, was diſpatch'd by the Committee of Correſpondence of this Town with *important* Letters to the Southern Colonies.

To the Inhabitants of BOSTON.

Friends and Brethren,

PReſerve your *Unanimity*, keep up your *Spirits*, and above all put your Truſt in GOD, and ſeek to him for *Wiſdom* and *Fortitude*, and you need not fear what Man can do unto you.

A. B. of Charleſtown.

A Correſpondent tells us, that if the Colonies will now *unite* in a total Suſpenſion of Trade with Great Britain and the Weſt-Indies, they may "*Stand ſtill and ſee the Salvation of the* Lord."

By Letters from Marblehead and Salem we are aſſured that a Number of the capital Merchants in thoſe Towns are reſolved to haul up their Veſſels till the Harbour of Boſton ſhall be free. (3)

The patriotic Merchants of Newbury Port *have exhibited a noble Example in the following ſpirited Reſolution*, viz. THAT we will, in Caſe the other Provinces on the Continent ſhall join in the Meaſure, or even if all the other Sea Ports in this Province will come in to it, lay up all our Veſſels (as they come in) after the 14th June next, and that we will neither Import or Export any one Article of Merchandize or Produce to the Southward of South-Carolina, more eſpecially that we will break off all Trade to and from the Weſt-Indies, or any Part of Great Britain or Ireland, and that this Reſolution we will continue in till the Town and Port of Boſton is again opened and free to go in and out of, or till the Diſputes between this Continent and Great-Britain are ſettled upon ſuch a Baſis as that we and our Children may enjoy all thoſe Privileges we are contending, and reaſonable Men ought to contend for? (3)

It is Fact that Faneuil-Hall was ſo throng'd laſt Friday that ſeveral hundred Perſons were unable to attend the Meeting.

Now in the Preſs,

OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT
For Blocking up the Harbour of *Boſton*;
WITH
THOUGHTS
ON
CIVIL SOCIETY
AND
STANDING ARMIES.

BRITONS *ariſe!*——
And ſhow you have the virtue to be mov'd.
POPE.

NULLA FIDES, pietaſq; viris, qui CASTRA ſequuntur,
VENALESQUE MANUS: ibi fas, ubi maxima merces.
LUCAN.

By *JOSIAH QUINCY*, Jun.

The following Paſſage, towards the Cloſe of the Performance, is extracted for the Satisfaction of our Readers.

"*YET be not amuſed, my Countrymen!—the extirpation of bondage, and the re-eſtabliſhment of freedom are not of eaſy acquiſition. The worſt paſſions of the human heart and the moſt ſubtle projects of the human mind are leagued againſt you; and principalities and powers have acceded to the combination. Trials and conflicts you muſt, therefore, endure;—hazards and jeopardies—of life and fortune—will attend the ſtruggle. Such is the fate of all noble exertions for public liberty and ſocial happineſs.——Enter not the liſts without thought and conſideration, leſt you arm with timidity and combat with irreſolution. Having engaged in the conflict, let nothing diſcourage your vigour, or repel your perſeverance;—Remember that ſubmiſſion to the yoke of bondage is the worſt that can befall a people, after the moſt fierce and unſucceſsful reſiſtance. What can the miſfortune of vanquiſhment take away, which deſpotiſm and rapine would ſpare? It had been eaſy (ſaid the great law-giver Solon to the Athenians) to repreſs the advances of tyranny, and prevent it's eſtabliſhment, but now it is eſtabliſhed and grown to ſome heighth, it would be* MORE GLORIOUS *to demoliſh it.*

To be ſold upon reaſonable Terms,

A Quantity of choice good Liſbon LEMMONS, by the Box or ſmaller Quantity, by CHARLES PERRIN, at the Granby's Head in Wing's-Lane, or JOHN MADDEN, near the Market.

Spring GOODS.

Cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, juſt Imported
By JOHN WHITE,
Near the Cornfields, Union-Street;

A compleat Aſſortment of neweſt-faſhion'd Callicoes and India Chints, Nankeens, Ruſſia Drabs, yd-wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Iriſh Linnen, Cambricks and Lawns, Gauzes and Catgut, Patent & Spider's Net, Book Muſlin, black, bone and blond Lace, white blond and thread ditto, Cheveaux de Frize, ſtrip'd and ſprig'd ſilk Gauze, ſilk Gloves and Mitts, a compleat Aſſortment of neweſt faſhioned Ribbons, Mode Sarſnet and Sattin of all Colours, Cotton Hoſe, Handkerchiefs of Sorts, Engliſh and French Necklaces, Womens Engliſh Shoes and Clogs, Looking Glaſſes, a large Aſſortment of China, Glaſs and Earthen Ware, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. A few Caſks of Engliſh Cheeſe, and a few Hampers of exceeding fine Porter.

This Day Publiſhed, (by I. Thomas)
[Embelliſhed with elegant Engravings. I. The Buſt of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS. II. The Hill-Tops: A new Hunting Song, ſet to Muſic, with a Repreſentation of the Death of the Stag.]
NUMBER IV. of
THE ROYAL
American MAGAZINE
Or UNIVERSAL
Repoſitory of Inſtruction and Amuſement.
For APRIL, 1774.

WANTED immediately
A SHIP from 200 to 300 Tons burthen: Any Perſon having ſuch a one, and inclining to Charter her, may apply at Store No. 6 on Treat's Wharf, or to The Printers.
N. B. A BRIG of 200 Tons may anſwer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.
ENTERED IN.

Geddings, from St. Lucia. Cleaves, Fayal. Frazier, Cape-Nichola. Hay, Jamaica. Luthert North Carolina. Baker and Barnes, Briſtol. Erſkine and Walker, Greenock. Chevalier, Jerſey. Shayler, Jenkins, Lyde, Mowat, and Scott, London.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.
Seven Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 45 min. aft.	3	Friday, 50 min. after	6
Tueſday, 32 min. aft.	4	Saturday, 38 min. aft.	7
Wedneſday, 17 m. aft.	5	Lord's-Day, 25 m aft.	8
Thurſday, 3 min. aft.	6	D's firſt Qtr. 18 D. 2 Af.	

See Tea deſtroy'd in Index under Tea. (2) Vid. Index, under Tea. (3) See Poſt Ach, pa. 499. (4) See Tea Ach, pa. 499, Vol. 1. 84 Stat. Ach, pa. 9—59, Vol. 2, (5) See Index, under Acts &c.

LONDON, April 4.

The following is the much-talked-of BOSTON PORT-BILL, which on Thursday last received the Royal Assent, and after the FIRST of JUNE becomes a Law.

Anno Regni GEORGII III. Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,

An ACT to discontinue, in such manner, and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, at the town, and within the harbour of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, by divers ill-affected persons, to the subversion of his Majesty's government, and to the utter destruction of the public peace, and good order of the said Town; in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of Teas[1], being the property of the East-India Company, and on board certain Vessels lying within the bay or harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed: And whereas, in the present condition of the said town and harbour, the commerce of his Majesty's subjects cannot be safely carried on there, nor the customs payable to his Majesty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the officers of his Majesty's Customs should be forthwith removed from the said town: May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to lade or put, or cause or procure to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the said town of Boston, or in or upon any part of the shore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boston, between a certain headland or point called NAHANT POINT, on the Eastern side of the entrance into the said bay, and a certain other headland or point called ALDERTON POINT, on the western side of the entrance into the said bay, or in or upon any island, creek, landing-place, bank, or other place, within the said bay or headlands, into any ship, vessel, lighter, boat, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, to be transported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatsoever, or into any other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England; or to take up, discharge, or lay on land, or cause or procure to be taken up, discharged, or laid on land, within the said town, or in or upon any of the places aforesaid, out of any boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, to be brought from any other country, province or place, or any other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and of the said boat, lighter, ship, vessel, or other bottom into which the same shall be put, or out of which the same shall be taken, and of the guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and stores, in or belonging to the same: And if any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, within the said town, or in any the places aforesaid, be laden or taken in from the shore into any barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, to be carried on board any ship or vessel outward-bound to any other country or province, or other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, or be laden or taken into such barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, from or out of any ship or vessel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, such barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, shall be forfeited and lost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any wharfinger, or keeper of any wharf, crane, or quay, or their Servants, or any of them, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer to be taken up or landed, or shall ship off, or suffer to be waterborne, at or from any of their said wharfs, cranes, or quays, and such goods wares, or merchandise; in every such case, all and every such wharfinger, and keeper of such wharf; crane, or quay, and every person whatever who shall be assisting, or otherwise concerned in the shipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat, or other vessel, for that purpose, or in the unshipping such goods, wares, and merchandise, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading, shipping, or unshipping thereof, shall forfeit and lose treble the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price which such sort of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall bear at the place where such offence shall be committed, at the time when the same shall be so committed, together with the vessels and boats, and all the horses, cattle, and carriages, whatsoever made use of in the shipping, unshipping, landing, removing, carriage, or conveyance of any of the aforesaid goods, wares, and merchandise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any ship or vessel shall be moored or lie at anchor, or be seen hovering within the said bay, described and bounded as aforesaid, or within one league from the said bay so described, or the said headlands, or any of the islands lying between or within the same, it shall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer of his Majesty's fleet or ships of war, or for any Officer of his Majesty's Customs, to compel such ship or vessel to depart to some other port or harbour, or to such station as the said officer shall appoint, and to use such force for that purpose as shall be found necessary: And if such ship or vessel shall not depart accordingly, within six hours after notice for that purpose given by such person as aforesaid, such ship or vessel, together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture, shall be forfeited and lost, whether bulk shall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any military or other stores for his Majesty's use, or to the ships or vessels whereon the same shall be laden, which shall be commissioned by, and in the immediate pay of, his Majesty, his heirs or successors; nor to any fuel or victual brought coastwise from any part of the Continent of America, for the necessary use and sustenance of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston, provided the vessel wherein the same are to be carried shall be duly furnished with a cocket and let-pass, after having been duly searched by the proper Officers of his Majesty's customs at Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the said province of Massachusetts-Bay; and that some Officer of his Majesty's customs be also there put on board the said vessel, who is hereby authorised to go on board, and proceed with the said vessel, together with a sufficient number of persons, properly armed, for his defence, to the said town or harbour of Boston; nor to any ships or vessels which may happen to be within the said harbour of Boston on or before the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or discharge any goods, wares, and merchandise, provided the said ships and vessels do depart the said harbour within fourteen days after the said first Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all seizures, penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, shall be made and prosecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer, of his Majesty's fleet, or ships of war, or by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, or some of them, or by some other person deputed or authorised, by warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, and by no other person whatsoever: And if any such Officer, or other person authorised as aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward, to connive at such lading or unlading, or shall make or commence any collusive seizure, information, or agreement for that purpose, or shall do any other act whatsoever, whereby the goods, wares or merchandise, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act may be evaded, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for every such offence, and shall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military: and every person who shall give, offer or promise any such bribe or reward, or shall contract, agree, or treat with any person so authorised as aforesaid, to commit any such offence, shall forfeit the sum of FIFTY POUNDS.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act shall and may be prosecued, sued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be prosecuted, sued for, or recovered, divided, paid and applied by two special acts of Parliament, the one[2] passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty (intitled an act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intitled An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; for applying the produce of such duties, and of the duties to arise by virtue of the said act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said colonies and plantations; for explaining an act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intitled An act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the plantation trade; and for altering and disallowing several drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine conveyance of goods to and from the said colonies and plantations, and improving and securing the trade between the same and Great-Britain) the other passed in the eighth year of his present Majesty's reign (intitled An act for the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies and plantations in America.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every charter party bill of lading, and other contract for consigning, shipping, or carrying any goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, to or from the said town of Boston, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, described as aforesaid, which have been made or entered into, or which shall be made or entered into, so long as this act shall remain in full force, relating to any ship which shall arrive at the said town or harbour, after the first day of June, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be made to appear to his Majesty, in his Privy Council, that peace and obedience to the laws shall be so far restored in the said town of Boston, that the trade of Great-Britain may safely be carried on there, and his Majesty's Customs duly collected, and his Majesty, in his Privy Council, shall adjudge the same to be true, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by proclamation, or order of Council, to assign and appoint the extent, bounds and limits, of the port or harbour of Boston, and of every creek or haven within the same, or in the islands within the precinct thereof; and also to assign and appoint such and so many open places, quays and wharfs, within the said harbour, creeks, havens and islands, for the landing, discharging, lading, and shipping of goods, as his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall judge necessary and expedient; and also to appoint such and so many officers of the Customs therein, as his Majesty shall think fit; after which it shall be lawful for any person or persons to lade or put off from, or to discharge and land upon, such wharfs, quays, and places, so appointed within the said harbour, and none other, any goods, wares, and merchandise whatever.

Provided always, That if any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be laden or put off from, or discharged or landed upon, any other place than the quays, wharfs, or places, so to be appointed, the same, together with the ships, boats, and other vessels employed therein, and the horses, or other cattle and carriages used to convey the same, and the person or persons concerned or assisting therein, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come, shall suffer all the forfeitures and penalties imposed by this or any other act on the illegal shipping or landing of goods.

Provided also, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed, to enable his Majesty to appoint such port, harbour, creeks, quays, wharfs, places or officers, in the said town of Boston, or in the said bay or islands, until it shall sufficiently appear to his Majesty that full satisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the said town of Boston to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, for the damage sustained by the said company by the destruction of their goods sent to the said town of Boston[3], on board certain ships or vessels as aforesaid; and until it shall be certified to his Majesty, in Council, by the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, of the said province, that reasonable satisfaction hath been made to the officers of his Majesty's revenue, and others, who suffered by the riots and insurrections above mentioned, in the months of November and December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the month of January in the year of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. (1)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be commenced either in Great-Britain or America, against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants, in such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give the said act, and the general matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act: And if it shall appear to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited or discontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared; or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as defendants have in other cases by law.

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(1) See Baring, & Malcolm, page 441 (2) See Index, under Tea. (3) See Tea Act, page 719, vol. 1. & Molas. Act, pa. 9 & 59, vol. 2